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WESTON, WEST VA.
Will practice in Lewis and adjoining coun-
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Office with Hon. J. M. Bennett. July 19-ly

JOHN BRANNON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Is duly authorized to practice in the
UNITED STATES COURTS.
All persons desiring to be declared Bankrupt
can have my services on reasonable terms. I
have all the necessary forms. July 12-ly

D. R. T. B. BOWEN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Main Street, Weston, W. Va.
M. BENNETT. W. G. BENNETT.

B. N. NETT & BENNETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
334 WESTON, W. VA.

NORTHWESTERN HOTEL,
S. WALKER, PROPRIETOR.
Pike Street, Clarksburg. Hacks run
to and from the Depot. Oct 28-15

D. W. J. BLAND,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
WESTON, W. VA.
Office on Centre street, two doors above the
National Exchange Bank, where he may be found
unless professionally engaged.
Surgical cases will be attended to at his office
or the residence of the patient as may be desired
July 15-ly

D. N. B. BLAND,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
GLENNVILLE, W. VA.
Particular attention paid to all kinds of
chronic diseases. The Doctor can at all times
be found at his office in Glenville when not
professionally engaged. Nov 15-ly

ED. B. MORRIS, D. D. S.
RESIDENT DENTIST
Corner Main and Walnut streets,
Morgantown, W. Va.
Visits Fairmont, Clarksburg and Grafton
once in three months; Buckhannon and West-
on once in six months. All Operations guaran-
teed as represented or money refunded.
July 11-ly

D. R. T. B. CAMDEN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE: Main street, opposite Dunnington's,
WESTON, W. VA.
Treats all affections of the eyes, deformities
and surgical and medical cases generally.
July 1-ly

J. A. PLYMIRE, W. T. MILLER,
PLYMIRE & MILLER.

STONE AND MARBLE WORKERS
Clarksburg, W. Va.
Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, Vases, Man-
tels &c. Manufactured to order with neatness
and dispatch. Orders promptly filled. All
persons wanting anything in his line will do
well by calling on the above before purchasing
July 6-ly

J. H. STALLMAN,
SUCCESSOR TO
J. T. LAKIN & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS, and Dealers in
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 25 Monroe Street,
WHEELING, W. VA.
Aug 16-ly

J. PAYNE,
WITH
JACKSON & THOMPSON
Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in Produce.
Halls furnished at Factory prices.
Nos. 1 and 2 Spencer Block, Parkersburg,
W. Va.

R. PORTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES
Our prices are as low as you can pur-
chase goods in either Philadelphia or
Baltimore markets; thus you save both
freight and expenses.
No. 38 Main Street,
WHEELING, W. VA.
16-ly

PRESTON DAWSON,
BLACKSMITH AND IRON WORKER
NEAR THE FOUNDRY, WESTON, W. VA.
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc., repaired
on short notice, and on the most reasonable
terms. Horse-shoeing carefully attended to:
July 1-ly

HARPER & BRO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS AND CAPS
STRAW GOODS, LADIES' HATS, &c.,
No. 77 Main Street,
WHEELING, W. VA.
Aug 10-15m

JACOB SCHMITT,
CABINET MAKER,
CENTER STREET, WESTON, W. VA.
Keeps constantly on hand a full and com-
plete stock of all kinds of Furniture, such
as Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Stands, Bedsteads
&c., &c., of the best quality, at reasonable
prices. All orders as they are attended to.
July 1-ly

JAMES G. BASTABLE,
With Mayer & Brodier,
Importers and Jobbers of Notions, German and
French and English Fancy Goods, Hosiery,
Gloves, Trimmings, &c.,
No. 4 Howard Street, opposite Howard House,
BALTIMORE, MD.

MRS. MARY E. VARNEY,
NEW MILLINERY EMPORIUM
Main Street, Weston.
Mrs. Varney would respectfully inform the
ladies of Weston and vicinity that she has just
received and has now on hand a full and com-
plete assortment of notions, ribbons, millinery
and straw goods, bonnet trimming and velvet
ribbons, netting silks, satins, and velvets,
blondes, bonnets, crapes, laces, flowers, feathers,
ornaments, straw bonnets and ladies' hats—
trimmed and untrimmed—shaker hoods, sun-
downs, &c., which she is offering at Baltimore
prices.
BONNET AND DRESS MAKING
will receive prompt attention and be done in
the best style. July 1-ly

M. REILLY,
WHOLESALE GROCER
and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic
WINE and LIQUORS, Flour, Bacon,
Lard, Oil, Nails, Glass, etc. Sole
Agent for the Hazard and Dupont Pow-
der Mills. Also Patent Safety Fuse.
Nos. 55 and 57 Main St.
Aug 10-15m WHEELING, W. VA.

The Democrat.

VOL. III—NO. I. WESTON, WEST VIRGINIA, MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870. WHOLE NO. CLIV.

For the first time the col-
ored citizens of the State
find themselves invested
with equal political rights.
It may not be inappropriate
therefore, to remind them
that they NOW HAVE THE
SAME CONCERN AS OTHER
CITIZENS IN THE DELIB-
ERATIONS OF PARTY
CONVENTIONS AND IN
THE RESULTS OF POPU-
LAR ELECTIONS. TO
THEM THIS CALL IS
THEREFORE ADDRESSED
as well as to other Republi-
cans.—Extract from the call of the Rad-
ical State Executive Committee for a State
Convention.

Written for The Democrat.
The Things We Love.

BY J. M'KENNEY.

I love to rove the sylvan shades,
When lovely Sol is shining bright;
To tread upon the dewy blades
That glitter in the morning light.
I love to view the purpling streams
That sparkle in the beaming sun;
What silver brightness from them flows
As through the vales they gently run.

I love to view the feathered throng,
On airy wings from tree to tree;
I love to hear their blithesome song,
So full of joyous, happy glee.
I love to see the lambs at play,
Whilst sporting on the pleasant green;
They look so mild, so brisk and gay,
With watchful eyes so sharp and keen.

I love to view the busy bees,
That flit from flower to flower;
Through pleasant lawns and shady trees
They lose not one sweet golden hour.
I love to view the grand old woods,
Where lofty trees and bushes grow;
When they put on their greenish buds,
Or blossoms fair and white as snow.

I love to view the fields and meads,
When equip'd in fair greenish dyes;
As lovely Flora or them tread,
With flowers fair for tanager, eyes.
I love the birds that scan the air,
Yes, and the modest harmless dove.
I love to view all nature fair—
These are the charms my heart doth love.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION
OF OHIO.

Platform of Principles.

The Democracy of Ohio, coming to-
gether in the spirit of devotion to the
doctrine and faith of a free representa-
tive government, and relying for success
upon discussion and the intelligence of
the people, deem the present convention
a fitting occasion to re-assert the fol-
lowing time-honored principles of the Dem-
ocratic party:

That the Federal Government is one
of limited powers, derived solely from
the Constitution; that the grants of
power made therein ought to be strictly
construed by all the dependents and
agents of the government, and that it is
inexpedient and dangerous to exercise
doubtful powers; that the Constitution
of the United States is founded on the
fundamental principle of entire and abso-
lute equality of all the States of the
Union, and it is not competent for Con-
gress to impose upon them any conditions
or restrictions, in respect to the internal
concern, which the Federal Constitution
has not imposed; that the liberal prin-
ciples embodied by Jefferson, in the Decla-
ration of Independence, and sanctioned
by the Constitution, which makes ours
the land of liberty and an asylum of the
oppressed of every nation, have ever been
the cardinal principles of the Democratic
faith, and every attempt to abridge the
privileges of becoming citizens and the
owners of soil among us, ought to be re-
sisted with the same spirit which swept
away the alien and sedition laws from our
statute books, and in order that we may
more distinctly declare our views of the
measures and policy of the administration.

Resolved, That we denounce the present
tariff, as well as the substitute lately
introduced in the House of Representa-
tives from the committee on Ways and
Means, as a gigantic robbery of the
labor and industry of the country; that
they are solely designed to advance the
interests of a few thousand monopolies,
and that they should no longer be sub-
mitted to, and that no candidate for
Congress, nor for any other office, is
worthy of support who is not in favor
of a low revenue tariff, which closely
approximates to free trade; that in the
arrangement of any revenue tariff all
necessaries of life should be absolutely
free of duty.

Resolved, That the Internal Revenue
system of the United States is unendur-
able in its oppressive exactions; that it
should be immediately remodeled; that
its annoyance of stamps and licenses,
and taxes upon sales and incomes should

be abolished; that the tax itself should
be collected by the State and county
officials; that the multiplication of offi-
cers is wholly unnecessary, except to eat
out the resources of the tax payers, and
that we pledge ourselves to effect a
thorough reform in this particular.

Resolved, That we denounce the proflig-
acy in the present administration of
the Federal government; the corruption
which has entered all its official stations,
the favoritism which—over-looking fit-
ness for office—has appointed to positions
of public trust the friends or tools of
those who control the public patronage,
and the imbecility which directs the des-
tinies of the Republic, without an appar-
ent purpose, and manages its affairs with
such embarrassment and disaster to the
material interests of its people at home,
and with such disregard of the rights and
liberties of its citizens abroad.

Resolved, That land monopoly is one
of the great evils of our country, and
against the spirit of our institutions;
that the whole of the public lands ought
to be held as a sacred trust to secure
homesteads for actual settlers. We there-
fore denounce the recent action of Con-
gress in making grants to mammoth rail-
road corporations, which are already too
powerful, and may become dangerous to
a free people.

Resolved, That we regard the act re-
cently passed by Congress to enforce the
Fifteenth Amendment as unconstitutional,
unjust and oppressive—an invasion of
the rights of the States, subversive of the
best interests of the people, and therefore
demand its unconditional repeal.

Resolved, That the power of the Fed-
eral Government to assess and collect
taxes on the bonds of the United States,
is clear and unquestioned, and we de-
mand of Congress that a share of taxa-
tion, equal to the fair amount levied in
each State on money loaned, shall be
assessed and collected from all invest-
ments in bonds.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the
system of National Banks, and demand
the immediate repeal of the law creating
them, and that in the place of the notes
of such banks Treasury notes of the
United States shall be substituted.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio
sympathize with the efforts of all people
struggling for self-government and we
denounce the trucking of the Federal
Administration to Great Britain and
Spain, and the efforts of the party in
power to reduce the whole States in our
Union to a condition and vassalage to
the General Government.

Resolved, That the thanks of the De-
mocracy of Ohio are extended to our
Senator, Allen G. Thurman, and the
Democratic Representatives in Congress,
who, though in a small minority, have
bravely contended for the principles of
Democracy, and the interests of the peo-
ple; that upon the foregoing Platform
we cordially invite all the electors of
Ohio, without regard to past differences,
to vote for the ticket this day nominated.

Martinsburg Editorial Belligerency.
The editors of the *Berkeley Union*, and
the *New Era*, of Martinsburg, have
received uncomplimentary notices from
the editor of the *Valley Star*—of same
place—and the *Union and Era* men, with
commendable promptness, came back on
the *Star*, with retaliatory measures.

The culmination of the affair may be
found in the following from the *Union*,
of last week:

D. SLIGH EICHELBARGER.
Last week this man asserted through
his paper that the *Berkeley Union* had
swindled the county by overcharging.
When he makes such assertions he un-
qualifiedly lies in the face of our pub-
lished rates for advertising. We never
expected to notice him in these columns,
but when any man makes such a foul
charge, no matter who he is, we shall tell
him he lies.

Since writing the above, this man at-
tacked Mr. Logan, of the *New Era*, with
a revolver, firing at him when Mr.
Logan was going away from him. Mr.
L. returned the fire, shooting Eichelber-
ger through the arm. Our space pre-
vents further notice. The particulars
will be given next week.

A Kentucky man got up in the night
and fired his shot-gun into his hen-coop,
just for fun, and singular enough in the
morning his servants found a colored man
in there weltering in his blood. This
carelessness in the use of fire-arms is de-
plorable.

The latest returns from New York
show the Democratic majority to be
within a fraction of ninety thousand, and
still increasing. We suppose it will
keep on till the next Presidential elec-
tion.

Five young and beautiful girls are
among the Long Island converts to Mor-
monism.

Secret History of John Brown's Raid.

Brown and five of his men arrived in
Detroit with fourteen slaves from Mis-
souri, in the summer of 1859. One of
the slaves gave birth to a male child on
the way. The boy was named John
Brown, and now lives in Windsor. By
a strange coincidence Fred Douglass hap-
pened to be lecturing in this city the
same evening that Brown arrived. Af-
ter the lecture the leaders of the insur-
rectionary movement got together in the
house of William Webb, on Congress
street, and arranged the plan for the raid
on the South, which broke out prema-
turely at Harper's Ferry.

Mr. Webb was for many years man-
ager of the plug tobacco factory on Jef-
ferson avenue. He is now dead. The
leading colored people of Detroit and
Chatham were also present at the meet-
ing. Douglass objected to Brown's plan
which originally was to make raids on
single plantations until he had collected
a force of about one thousand slaves, and
then swoop down on the larger towns
and cities, collecting force and material
as he progressed. Brown grew wrathful,
and asked Douglass if he was a coward,
and referred to his success in Kansas as
an augury of the Virginia campaign.
Douglass replied that he was not a cow-
ard, and would give material aid to the
plan if he did not approve of it, or did
not go himself.

George De Baptiste also approved of
the plan, but proposed a gunpowder plot,
by which some fifteen of the largest
churches in the South would be blown up
on a fixed Sunday. Brown objected to
the plan on the score of humanity, assert-
ing that by his plan not a hundred lives
would be lost, his intention being not to
shed blood unless it became absolutely
necessary. De Baptiste still urged rad-
ical measures, declaring that Brown's
plan would fail, and perhaps cause the
loss of a million of lives before the trou-
bles likely to ensue would be ended. He
cited in support of his position, the fact
that the Nat Turner insurrection in 1831,
by which fifty-three white lives were lost,
had had the effect of causing the next
Virginia legislature to consider a bill
for the gradual emancipation of the
slaves, which bill was lost by only two
votes.

Ossawatimie's counsel finally prevailed
and the only favor, beside money aid
advice, that he asked of his Detroit
friends was to furnish one man, which
they did at Chathamite. The news of
the disturbance at Harper's Ferry, which
took the nation with so much surprise,
was perfectly well understood by the col-
ored men of this city. They were an-
ticipating the event, since one Foster
had divulged in Washington the plans
of Brown, who, in consequence, was
obliged to abandon his enterprise or pre-
cipitate matters, even at fearful odds.
He chose the latter alternative.

The sequel is sufficiently well known.
These facts, however, have been kept
with sworn secrecy, until lately, by the
colored men of Detroit. The particu-
lars have never been published. It may
be only necessary to add that subsequent
to the meeting at Webb's house, on Con-
gress street, a meeting was held in Chat-
ham; at which the "cap sheaf" was put
on the plan.—*Detroit Post*.

The scheme for nationalizing the James
River and the Kanawha Canal has been
effectually defeated. The Senate Com-
mittee having it in charge recently asked
to be discharged from any further con-
sideration of the subject, and the request
was granted. The plan of uniting the
head waters of the James and Kanawha
rivers by a canal, and thereby making a
continuous water route from the tide
water to the Mississippi, has long been
a favorite one in Virginia, having been
originally ascribed to Gen. Washington.
Recent examinations by the Engineer
Corps have disclosed the fact that it is
impossible to procure a sufficient supply
of water at the summit for any adequate
canal on this route, and for that sufficient
reason the Senate decline to consider any
further the proposition to expend fifty
millions upon it.—*New York Times*.

THE TERM "LOYAL."—In a recent de-
bate in the United States Congress, the
following point was made. It is well ta-
ken:

Mr. Eldridge declaimed against the
word "loyal," as a word he despised and
hated. It always reminded him of a
definition of it given by a contractor dur-
ing the war, when asked to explain
what he meant by saying he felt loyal.
He said he felt as if he wanted to steal
something or somebody. The word did
not belong to the country, it only belong-
ed to Massachusetts.

Shall the white, or the mongrel race,
govern this country? That's the question.
Answer at the polls.

S. S. Cox on Corsets.

The Washington correspondent of the
Cincinnati Times says Sam. Cox is one of
the cleverest men in the House, albeit he
is a Democrat. His sallies of wit, gen-
uine humor, are wont to set the House in
a roar, and on no subject is he more hap-
py than tariff. He has made some good
speeches in Committee of the Whole, as
well as in the House, while that subject
was under general debate. Here is the
way that Cox protests against the tax on
corsets:

There is a bill before the House of
Representatives reported by Messrs.
Schenck, Kelley, Blair, McCarthy, Hoop-
er and Maynard, to impose a national
tax on corsets and hoop skirts. Against
this tax the free women of America
should promptly protest. Is there to be
nothing too sacred for the searching hand
of the tax-gatherer? Is there no limit to
the search of the assessor? The Com-
mittee of Ways and Means have already
levied a tax on stockings and garters,
and must the privacy of woman be further
invaded? If women have one right which
men are bound to respect more than an-
other it is the privacy of the bosom and
the surroundings of their persons.

Did the Committee who reported this
bill know what they were doing? Did
General Schenck intend to direct the
Commissioner of Customs and his depu-
ties to thrust a hand into every gentle bo-
som and gather a tax therefrom? Did he
know that this was a reverse of all the
tax law of mankind in every age and in
every clime?

We know that iron has long since
entered the soul of Kelley, and that he
devotes his energies to steel, but had the
man a mother? Had he ever a sweet-
heart? And did he know that he was
placing a tax around the fons of human
life? Did any member of the Committee
—not raised on a bottle—willingly pro-
pose to collect this *ad valorem* tax in dis-
tricts rendered dear to human memory
since Eve nursed her first born, or Vinnie
Ream shaped the bust of Helen? Had
Mr. Hooper no recollection of early days,
when it was bliss to rest his head upon a
heart all fondly his own? And could he,
recollecting this, propose to permit the
taxgatherer to extort revenue from the hal-
lowed spot? Let him ask himself what
would have been his feelings had he dis-
covered his darling in tears, and found
that her distress was because she had not
paid her "corset tax."

Are there no men in Congress who will
lift their voices in favor of untaxed cor-
sets and untaxed hoops? Will General
Farnsworth be silent while this outrage is
perpetrating, and vote to tax the vest-
ments that enclose the shrines of beauty,
purity and love? Will the stalwart hero
from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) vote
this tax, and thereafter look any woman
straight in the face? Will he, who has
identified woman's vocation with Jomini's
art of war, wear this outrage on his sleeve
for "daws to peck at"? Will Mungen not
point out to the Democratic party the
duty of repudiating a tax so atrocious? Will the gentleman from Ohio (Mr.
McCarthy), in his zeal to protect sal-
impose this tax on the great dairies of
nature? Will the great champions of
American labor and production vote for
this bill to encircle with specific and *ad
valorem* taxes the infant manufactories in
the land?

It will not do to say that the House is
not aware that corsets and hoops are of
universal use. Members know that the
Treasury Department can furnish all need-
ed information on this subject.

The women of America have no repre-
sentation, and they have a right to pro-
test against this unprecedented taxation.
They have submitted to be so taxed up-
on their shoes and slippers, their hosiery,
their dresses, their shawls, hats and
feathers, and every bit of lace and rib-
bon; but there is a limit to even female
submission. Around the sanctuary of
their corsets they will draw the line.
Shall there be a tax placed upon those
emotions and throbbings which have been
the delight of men in all ages? The tax
should be resisted, and tyrant man be
taught that the hand which seeks revenge
in that quarter may find the revolver or
the dagger. It only required Marat to
produce Charlotte Corday, and the
Schencks and Kelleys may read that his-
tory with profit. Let the Women's Con-
vention take action. Let them add to
the demand for the ballot the cry of "Free
corsets free hoops!" and, until they gain
the latter, let the men who vote this tax
be denied all knowledge of female habili-
ments, save what they get from the
clothes line.

When a Democrat tells a Radical that
it is utterly impossible to legislate a negro
into a white man, the Radical replies,
"Oh! that is only prejudice." Prejudice
is a new name for common sense.

JAMES W. WOFFORD,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Office, Centre St.—opposite Court House.
TERMS: - - - - \$2 PER ANNUM
AT ALL TIMES AND REASON IN ADVANCE.
Communications upon all subjects interesting
to the public are respectfully invited. The
real name must always accompany them, not
for publication, but as a guarantee of their
truthfulness to the publisher.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THIS STATE.

How the People Were Cheated by the
Radicals.

Two years ago this campaign com-
menced in West Virginia which result-
ed in placing the ballot in the hands of
the blacks. Through the whole of that
campaign the Republican leaders sedu-
lously and loudly proclaimed their op-
position to negro suffrage and their de-
votion to the doctrine that in the people
of the States should be retained the
power of declaring who should vote.
Their platforms were made, their
speeches were prepared and their papers
edited with a view to convincing the
public that in no event would they con-
sent to give the General Government
control of suffrage or to place the ballot
in negro hands. To this their votes,
their influence and their honor were
solemnly and universally pledged.
Scarcely had they carried the sub-
sequent election before they gave
signs of repudiating the promises
they had made to the people. At the
next meeting of Congress the order went
out to the party to forfeit its honor every-
where by violating its pledges on the
suffrage question. The Radicals in the
Legislature of West Virginia heard the
call, and obeying it by ratifying the
Fifteenth Amendment, set the seal of
infamy upon the front of their party.
But their treachery did not pass unpun-
ished: At the succeeding election but
three members out of the whole number
who had voted for the Amendment in-
famy were re-elected, and these, if we
mistake not, owed their success to the
most villainous frauds of which corrupt
Boards of Registration were capable.

From the severity with which the
people held to account the authors of
this negro suffrage fraud, it is clear
that they are now prepared to act more
vigilantly than ever before in opposi-
tion to the further disfranchisement
of their own race, and in favor of free leg-
islation, a free jury-box and free voting
for the white men of the State. They
see that nothing substantial in the way
of a reform of proscription can be ex-
pected from the Republican party.
They know that as that party violated
its pledges made with regard to the
negro in '68, so it trampled under foot
its promises made with regard to the
white man in '69. They know that the
treachery which opposed negro suffrage
on the stump and voted for it in legisla-
tion, had its counterpart in the perfidy
which upon the stump promised to
emancipate the white man, and in the
Legislature of the State decreed the
continuation of his bondage.—*Charleston
Courier*.

A Washington Belle.

Madam Podesdad, wife of one of
the Secretaries of the Spanish Lega-
tion, is an American. She was a Miss
Chapin, of Virginia. Her mother was
Miss Mary Randolph; a great belle
in Virginia many years ago. This
Miss Randolph was especially noted
for her fearlessness in riding. On one
occasion, it is said, when staying at the
Warm Springs, in Virginia, she start-
ed out with a riding party for the
Warm Spring Mountain, and dared
the gentlemen accompanying her to do
whatver she did. This mountain is
quite high, and has at its summit a
rock jutting out over a precipice. To
the extreme verge of this rock Miss
Randolph rode, to the great consterna-
tion of her friends. She did not even
leave her horse room to turn around,
but having accomplished her purpose,
she backed him from his dangerous
position and faced the rest of the party
in triumph. Not a man would follow
her example, but one youthful piece of
inexperience stood on his head in his
saddle and dared the lady to do that.
Of course she cried "quits."

A man in Potlsville married a widow
with nine children. He had four of his
own; and at family worship the other
night he prayed for "his'n," but wouldn't
offer a solitary petition for "her'n." This
made her down right mad, and she rallied
on him with the whole of her nine off-
spring. The encounter was brief, but
decisive. The husband retired in a bald-
headed manner, with the marks of a skil-
let on his noble brow. The widow prays
for her own offsprings now, but the man
is browsing around for a divorce.

In the municipal elections in Virginia
last week, the Democrats carried every
town and city but Richmond, Petersburg
and Portsmouth. Richmond was lost by
bad management, and it did not surprise
us. Lynchburg, Norfolk, Alexandria,
Charlottesville, Danville, Gordonsville,
and Fredericksburg all went Democratic
by handsome majorities. In both Rich-
mond and Petersburg the election was,
of course, carried almost exclusively by
negro votes.